Nashville Anion.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

We are not only making history, but we are living for history, and we feel that desire, yes, that passion which pervades the breasts of all honorable men, for an unblemished and glorious name with posterity. Yes, we are living for history, and is it not highly desirable that we shall be mentioned in all coming ages, not only as a strong, a wise, and a worlike people, but as the most magnanimous, and generons, and merciful people which ever lived. This would indeed be a most singular glory, for we would shive without a rival in all the chronicles of time. May it not be well, then, that our Covernment has been so exceedingly, so astonishingly, and sometimes we impatiently say, so unaccountably lenient with the enemies of good government and of public happiness? Justice forbears to strike the guilty in divine as well as in human dispensations of punishment. "She moves with a leaden step," says the Roman poet; but her blow, although not swift, is awfully certain. And our good Government still has forborne to exercise its avenging power upon the rebels. Well, all the world will see that no gust of passion, no sudden blaze of anger, or fit of indignation inspired our hearts when we arose at last and crushed the rebels to the dust, and ran the ploughshare of desolation over their homes and sowed them with salt. The punishment we shall at last execute, will be the unwilling act of a mighty power which forbore until the last hour, to strike the offender. And we might also suggest that hundreds of thousands of loyal people do not yet feel the "exceeding sinfalness" of this sin of rebellion and treason, and before the Government can obtain the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the people in working out the great work assigned us by Providence, the rebellion must perpetuate its enormities and atrocities again and again, until the heart of the nation burns like a furnace with righteons indignation, and loyal millions shall rush forward to the great work of national redemption, to the nationality and freedom of the republic, with a unanimity and zeal commensurate with the stupendous nature of the task. Perhaps the Government would have failed to secure the co-operation of multitudes of loyal people, who are now undergoing a process of education by the rebellion, had it attempted before this to do what some persons saw the safety of the nation required. Let us-be patient and have faith in the Government. Let us neither fret nor despond. Above all, let us stand up like men to the Government in all its trials and be the more earnest in our support, the more dangers surround it; for patriotism, like true friendship, grows stronger with increas-

ing perils and difficulties. Is it not strange, above all things, that men and women who profess to be Christians-who profess to obey the great command of the Divine Master, to love our neighbors as ourselves; who expect to appear before the bar of an All-seeing Judge to answer for the deeds done in the body, should engage in a rebellion against a government which, from their the fight, and some of them asserted that, earliest youth, has been to them a fountain of unnumbered blessings; a government which, by the common voice of mankind, had, previous to this precipitate rebellion, been pronounced the most mild and just upon the globe? Let such professors of religion look around them as they go to church on the Sabbath, and behind and before them they will see a long train of bereaved parents, and widows in their mourning weeds. Let them look from their pews, and on either side they will see many a head bowed down in grief for the victims of the rebellion, who can never return. If they approach the awful sacramental altar, they must kneel down by the side of those whose friends and kindred they have aided in hastening to an untimely death; yes, professing Christians, you influence, and your exhortations have induced hundreds to take up arms against the Government which secured to us our peace and happiness. You cannot estimate the amount of suffering and crime which you have brought upon your countrymen, unless you mount your horse and ride to every household in the Let him be arrested forthwith. South, and count the desolated farms; the blockaded and ruised; the families re- that. Such treachery and cowardice Relief Fund run up to \$2500. Hurrah duced to rags and starvation; the famine which stares thousands in the face; the morality and religion; the depopulated cities and rural districts; the fast-growing population of the grave-yards; the horrors of the hospitals, the universal stagnation which exists in all useful branches of industry, and the alarminggrowth of all the wild, and lawless, and vindictive passions of human nature, when it engages in the atroclous work fy yourself before your God by telling again." him that you were a Southern man? Will the Almighty pardon you for your ain in this thing because you hated the Tankers? tuations of fortune, as a cork rises and Ah, remember, infatuated man or woman, falls with the undulations of the tide. spoken of the suffering of which you have the agitation of the waves around it.

perhaps for two, five or ten years-God only knows how long. Now, admitting that there were some evils connected with the Federal Government-and no human Government is perfect-still we affirm that they were evils which not one in five hundred thousand ever was conscious of THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1862. feeling. They were imaginary evils for the greater part; and the evils which were

felt sensibly were blessings compared with the least of the evils which are consequent on a state of civil war. What sensible man would not have preferred that a few hundred negroes should be stolen every year to seeing New Orleans. blockaded, or Virginia devastated by 400,000 soldiers; or Tennessee and Kentucky surfelted by guarrillas? The rebellion has cost the Southern States, in their present capacity as a Confederate Government, about \$500,000,000, already, to say nothing of the debts contracted for military purposes by States and Corporations. Tennessee alone, through her rebel authorities, voted \$5,000,000 to carry on the war, and for this purpose her officers stole the School Fund and robbed the Banks. Now, we say to all you Ministers of the Gospel; to all you praying, or at least professing, men and women, who declare your belief in the Bible, in a future Judgment, in Heaven and Hell, that the idea of Christians upholding and excusing, nay, even urging on this rebellion, is too inconsistent to be looked on with the least allowance. And you, pious men, who used to deprecate the words of such seditions men as Hau-HIS and YANGEY, and denounce the rebellion as a great sin, how dare you aid and abet that rebellion now, and became the followers of the leaders whom you once called the architects of rain? Do you believe that crime, by lapse of time, becomes virtue? Does wicked sedition turn to Southern patriotism? Are the traitors of 1800 patriots in 1862? It is as clear as smalight itself, that what was Pigg raised a large force of these inhutreasonable, abominable, seditious and rebellious eighteen months ago, cannot be anything else now, unless indeed it has increased in atrocity. Think, then, of what you are doing. Do not encourage a state of things which is roining the peace and happiness of your countrymen. Neither religion nor worldly Government. morality will justify you. Help us to restore Tennessee to the Union, and to secure to her again the blessings of free

Colonel Rodney Mason.

government.

This officer, whose name is inseparably connected with that of Clarksville, is receiving a fearful shower of curses from the press for his unparalleled poltroonery in surrendering a strong fortification, well garrisoned, to an inferior force of cuerrillas armed with shot-gons. We have conversed with some loyal citizens of Clarksville, and they pronounce his ral Government? Did not Receivers act conduct as cowardly beyond description. under that law in Nashville, Knoxville, We learn that Mason and one of the guerrilla Captains made complimentary speeches to each other at the surrender! We suppose all hands then got drunk-We wonder how much Masos was paid by the guerrillas for selling out his command? The Louisville Journal gives the wretch a terrible but very just excoriation. It says:

It is a scandalous thing that Colonel Rodney Mason was entrusted with the command of our troops at Clarksville .-He is a poltroon. This was known many months ago-more than a year ago. He was at Bull Run. His own men charged him with seeking a place of safety during to their personal knowledge, he buried himself behind a log. His name became a by-word throughout his regiment,-None supposed that he would ever presume to make his appearance in cpaulettes again. But he persuaded Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to appoint him to the command of another regiment, promising that, at the first opportunity, he would wine out the foul stain upon his name -His next battle was at Shiloh, and there, at the first fire of the rebels, he started and ran for his life, followed by his regiment. General Sherman charged him openly with base cowardice. He should have been court-martialed and punished, and we cannot understand why he was not. But, instead of that, the miserable hound was entrusted with the important command at Clarksville, and we see the result. In the name of heaven and earth, how long shall such things be?

It remarks, in another paragraph

We learn from the Cincinnati Classife, that Col. Rodney Mason, who commanded the Federal troops in the infamous surrender at Clarksville, was accused by General Sherman with cowardice at Shi-Whether coward or traitor, we hope he will be hung or shot if the facts of his capture were as they are stated .- | what their cash consists of, and where The country needs just such an example | it is. as his trial and execution would make.

The whole army, officers and soldlers, dwellings laid in ashes; the highways hereabouts, will shout a hearty amon to must be punished terribly, or our army for old Ben! will be disgraced, demoralized, and distrust and suspicion which prevail finally fall to pieces without receiving a everywhere; the disregard for humanity, blow, but of its own innate worthlessness and lack of manhood.

> Patriotism cries to the loyal men of the Republic:

White - ullabe last area of for expiret

"So, nol" exclaims conservatism, "read the riot act, and the Currentest compraof a causeless rebellion. Dare you justi- mise-that will make everything right

Many persons, rise and fall with flucthat no Mason and Dixon's Line is recog- He best serves his country, who stands nized on the Map of Heaven. We have like a rock by the sea-side, unmoved by Jeff Davis's Message.

The telegraphic abstract of this document which we published vesterday, represents Davis as charging the United States with "wanton destruction of private properly, with the murder of cap-

Every intelligent person knows well. that these accusations are untrue. They are utterly false, not possessing the least foundation. In no part of the Southern States where the Federal troops have been has private property been wantonly of rebels, and of loyal men too has been taken for military uses, but not otherwise. We can appeal to the Secessionists of Nashville, if this has not been the case here. Secessionists here admit that the Federal troops show far more regard to the rights of property, than did the rebels soldiers. And where have the Federal troops murdered their captives? Nowhere; the charge is a devilish calum-The reason of these absurd and wicked slanders is that Davis knows perfectly well that his armies have destroyed private property wantonly, and have murdered prisoners, and like the wolf in the fable he wishes to hunt up a pretext for his crimes. Hundreds of well attested instances are on record where the rebels murdered wounded Federal soldiers in cold blood. What will he say of the butcheries of a Texanregiment in the battles before Richmond? What of the murder of Lieut. Buss, of Gen. McCook, of the hanging of East Tennesseeans? It ill becomes a man who sanctions and authorizes guerrilla warfare-the most savage and barbarous, of all modes of warfare-to charge others with inhumanity. Nor do we forget that Indian savages have been employed in the Rebel army as soldiers, with tomahawks and scalping knives. ALBERT man allies, and a large number were recently at Knoxville. The late horrid massacre in Minnesota by the Indians, in which five hundred men, women and children were butchered and burned up, expiring amid all the tortues of savage barbarity, is believed to have been instigated by emissaries of the Confederate

The telegraph also says that Davis also spoke of the Federal confiscation act as "atrocious." This is the opinion, be it remembered, of the Father of repudiation in Mississippi. We wonder how much more atrocious is the confiscation of a rebel's property in time of war, by the Government, than the repudiation of an honest debt in time of peace. JEFF Davis, the Mississippi repudiator, pronounces the Confiscation act " afrocious." But did not the Confederate Government pass a Sequestration act long before the confiscation act was passed by the Fedeoffered in worthless scrip, or perhaps nothing at all? The language of Mr. Davis evinces that he realizes the very unfavorable position which he occupies before the world, to extricate himself from which he publishes statements which will be universally branded as false. It will not avail.

New Orleans

Over 11,500 citizens and 2,500 aliens Orleans, making over 14,000 in all. Gen. Burnen has collected \$130,000 already from wealthy rebels for the relief of the poor, and will collect a large sum in addition. He has also given work on the dier who shall sell, embezzle, misapply streets, &c., to 1000 laborers, at the expense of the rebels, at the rate of \$1.50 per day. Here are two orders showing how Gen. BUTLER does business:

J. C. Rieks, D. C. Carroll, and A. D. Kelly, having been absent from the city at the time of drawing up the original card "Advising Planters not to send Produce to New Orleans," but on their return having deemed it advisable to some a card placing themselves in the same position, are hereby taxed in the sum of \$500 each in accordance with General Order, No. 55.

By order of Major-General Buzzen. R. S. DAVIS, Caption and A. A. A. G.

Lach bank or banking company in New Orleans will make, under oath of the Cashier, a statement of the condition of the bank, in the form heretofore made, to the Board of Currency, up to the 2d day of August, 1962, and stating specifically

By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER. Captain and A. A. A. G.

A number of the assessments for the

ARREST OF THE FIRST ABOLITIONIST. D. Plumb, senior member of the firm of Plumb & Co., mercantile agency, 240 Broadway, was accested yesterday by Provost Marshal Kennedy, on the charge of uttering disloyal and treasonable sen-Mr. Plumb is a noted abolitionist, and holds the view that the blacks should be used as soldiers. The affidavit sets forth that at the store of W. T. Dawley & Co., 42 Cortlandt street, he was heard to say that President Lincoln ought to be hung, and that if he had a friend or friends that wanted to enlist he would advise them to go to Canada; and, further, that if he was liable to the draft and were drafted, he would regist the draft. He would advise men not to enlist uptil the war was conducted according to his idea, and that idea was that the slaves should be used as soldiers. This is the first abolitionist arrested in this city, and the proceeding has caused

Judge Kent on the Right of Confis-

cation of Enemy's Property. "The Circuit Court of the United states, at Boston, (in the case of the cargo of the ship Emulous) decided, as upon a estiled rule of the law of nations, that the goods of an enemy found in the country, and all the vessels and cargoes found affoat in our ports, at the commencement of hostilities, were liable to seizure and confiscation; and the exercise of the right rested in the discretion of the sovereign of the nation. When the case was brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad principle was assumed that war destroyed by our officers. The property gave to the soveign full right to take the persons, and conficult the property of the enemy wherever found." Vol. 1, page 67.

SAME ON THADING WITH THE EXEMY. "One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war, is the absolute interruption and interdiction of all commercial correspondence intercourse and dealing between the subjects of the two countries. Trading supposes the existence of civil contracts and relations, and a reference to courts of justice; and it is therefore, necessarily, contradictory to a state of war. It offers aid to the enemy in an effectual manner, b mabling the merchants of the enemy's country o support their government, and it facilitate the means of conveying intelligence, and carny. It is a well-settled doctrine, in the English courts, and with English jurists, that there cannot exist, at the same time, a sear for areas, and a peace for commerce. This inequally the doctrine of all the authoritative writers, on the law of nations, and of the maritime ordinance of all the great powers of Europe. It is equally the received law of this coun-

"The purchase of bills on the enemy's ountry, or the remission and deposit of unds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, necessary it may be cherishing the resources nd relieving the wants of the enemy. Every laration of this rule tends to corrupt the iance of the subject, and prevents the wa an fulfilling its end. This strict rule has een carried so far in the British Admiralty as to prohibit a remittance of supplies even to a British colony during its temporary subjection to the enemy, and when the colony was under the necessity of supplies," &c.

Judge Story on Treason. "The third section of the third article of the Constitution) is as follows Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' Treason is gen erally deemed THE HIGHEST CRIME which can be committed in civil society, since its aim is an overthrow of the Gov ernment, and a public resistance by force of its power.

General Army Regulations. WAR DEPARTMENT, AND GREENAL'S OFFICE, | WARRINGTON, AUGUST 15.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107; 1. Officers of the Regular army will as a general rule, receive leaves of ab sence to accept the rank of Colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commis-

sions in volunteer regiments. 2. The oath of allegiance will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part, nor will any con pulsory parole of honor be received; bu not the horses, provisions, cattle, guns, oaths taken and paroles given to avoid and other property of loyal men been arrest, detention, imprisonment, or expultaken forcibly from them, and payment sion, are voluntary or free acts, and capnot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating such oaths or pa-roles will be punished according to the

laws or usages of war.

3. The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence transportation, and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses. All pro perty lawfully taken from the enemy o from the inhabitants of the enemy's counhave taken the oath of allegiance in New try, instantly becomes public property and must be used and accounted for a such. The 52d article of war authorizes the penalty of death for pillaging and plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or solor waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same whether the offence be committed in our own or in the enemy's territory.

4. All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies must be inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken be claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for the same as any other public pro-

b. When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his ommand, and will make a true report of all property taken.

6. No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property or to enter a private iouse for the purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally as guilty as the ctual pillagers.

Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the excommands. By command of Maj.-tien. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant-General. WAR DEPAUTMENT, ADJ.-GEN.'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862. General Order, No. 105.

The inspection of all cavalry forces preparatory to their being mustered into service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of horsemanship, to be made under the direction of the mustering officer, and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horse manship, and practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Uncomfortably fat people will rejoice to learn that a French surem professes to have discovered that an "alcoholic extract" of the marine plant known as the been the cause, but the end is not yet—
been the cause, but the end is not yet—
full series were the great men who indied we are hardly at the beginning of the way and such the way and such the way and such the way which must secure this land, but the suffering of which you have the agreed the suffering of which you have the agreed the suffering of which you have a good deal of excitement. The accused will be held by the Provoat Marshal until be was guilty was that of devotion to his country. He was a worthy citizen of the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was a worthy citizen of the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty was that of devotion to his observed to the was guilty wa

NASHWILLE, TEXP., Aug. 20, 1862. Editor of the Nashville Union

I herewith send you a report of the casualties in the First Squadron of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, in the battle at Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 21st inst. SYLVESTER N. RAPLEE, Comdg. Co. C, 4th Ky. Cav.

. CHILSON, Capt. commdg. 1st squadron, 4th Ky. Cav.

Report of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the lat Squadron---Compunies A and Ose-4th Kentucky tavalry, at Gallatin, Tenn , on the 21st day of August, 1862, Company A - Caption Levi Children; Lieut.

Wm. D. Hooker, and 28 men. Captain L. Chilson, wounded; privates Saml. L. Anderson, Christan Fultz, killed; private David Childen, wounded, and prisoner; private Simon Trester, wounded ; privates James V. Reed, James Cosdon, Cummins Childers, missing.

Killed, - - 2 Wounded, - 2 Missing, - - 3 Total - 7 Horses lost, - 15 Company C-Sylveder W. Raples, First Lightenant, and 26 Men.

Sergeant Julius C. Scherer, killed; Sorgeant William J. Loder, killed; Private Franklin E. Robards, wounded; Sergeant John K. Adams, Saddler James S. Dykes, Privates Lewis Robards, James Chapman, John W. Bennett, Josiah Teon and Frank Greaney, are missing.

Killed, - 2 Wounded, - 1 Missing. Total, - - -Horses lost, 16. Number of officers engaged, men Total number engaged - 57 Capt. Chilson, wounded, - - 1 Men killed, - - 4

> Total killed, wounded, and 1.8 missing, Total horses lost, 31.

" wounded, - - - 3

" missing, - - - + 10

A Long Tramp. A young woman named Elizabeth Ramsey arrived here last night from Washington county, Arkansas, having, like many others, been driven from her home by the guerrillas. Her father and mother dead, and her two brothers (the only remaining members of the tamity besides herself) being in Price's army, she was left alone, at the mercy of every marauding band that came along. In this situation she conceived the desperate idea of making her way to an uncle in Chicago. She accordingly, with six dollars and a half in her purse, started on her journey. Shortly after leaving home, she was stopped by a party of guerrillas, who, finding that she was on her way "North," robbed her of her money, and treated her in the harshest manner. She informed us that she sometimes suffered generous-hearted persons on the road who deeply sympathized with her, and relieved her more pressing wants. The wandering exile finally succeeded in getting beyond danger, and reaching the Pacific railroad, over which she arrived last night. With the exception of the trip by railroad, the whole of the distance from Washington county, Arkansas, was

accomplished on foot. The poor creature appeared this morning at the Central Police Station, and was much prostrated by her long and tedious tramp. She was miserably clad, and is afflicted with weak eyes. She tells a clear, straightforward story concerning her troubles, and evidently is an intelligent girl. Her two brothers, now in the rebel army, are named Frank and John and are aged respectively fifteen and eventeen years.

She is now properly cared for at the Central Police Station, and will remain there until arrangements are made to send her to her relatives in Chicago. - St. Louis Eve. News, 2005.

New Legal-Tender Notes.

The following description of the new United States legal-tender notes, now being prepared for the Government by the National Bank-note Company, may prove of value to the public: There are several different plans com-

sined in the construction of these notes as a protection against fraud. The \$1 notes have on the right end a single bar of lathe work, the Register of the Treasury signing above, and the Treasurer of the United States below the bar. In the centre of the note is a small die containing the figures, 1, 2, 3, with lines radiating from the figure which marks the denomination, and crossing the other figures On the left end is a fine portrait of Secretary Chase. The green back is a solid piece of lathe work, with large white figures I and words "one" across the face. In the centre is a single large ring, inside of which is engraved the legal tender clause. The \$2 notes have on the right end, between the signatures two strips of lathe work. The die, with radial lines, is near the centre; between it and the tint die, in the right corner, is a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. back is composed of two strips of lathe work, in the centre of which are two rings. The legal-tender clause is engraved inside of these rings. The \$1 notes have not yet been ordered.

The National Bank-note Company will send the first instalment of the above notes to Washington on Wednesday next, and the postage currency on Tuesday. They are now working over one handred DICEBECS.

BEUTAL MUNDER BY THE RESERS. - Scot

after the occupation of Pike county by the robels, they arrested Mr. Peyton, an old man of 78 years, whom they retained in custody for several days, and then took him to the woods and shot him dead. The ball entered the back part of his head and came out his forehead. His body was left lying where he was mur-The Sanday Valley Advocate says Mr. Justice was a Union man, but had never taken an active part against the rebellion. By reason of his advanc-ed age he could not even use a musket to defend his home. He had committed

SAINT CECILIA'S

FEMALE ACADEMY. MOUNT VERNON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Will be opened for the reception of Pupil on Monday, Sept. 8th, 1862.

THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. DOMINIC, well known in and adjutiting States as experienit and competent directors of Female Education, respectfully inform the citclose building, recently crected, enables them velve a large number of pupils.

The Academy is about a mile from the city, and arouted to one of the most be until and health; rations in its vicinity.
The indice of this Institution, being expecially deand to the Education of the young of their own sex ill have nothing nodons to impart to the pupils con ded to their case a thorough Education in the high

t sense of the word. The religion professed by the lattice of the histitu on is the Catholic, and they will import special re tous instruction to pupils professing that faith. Euplis of every religious denomination will be as read, and no under influence will be used to be he religious principles of the young ladies; nor we my of them he permitted to embrace the Cathon with without the verbal or written convent of parents r coardians. Unificinity and good order, however pure the ettendance of all at morning and evening cayers, and at the religious exerctors on Handay, The course of study is decided into one depart ract, such department leaving its men distinct it bearings audiota for sever

The Academic Year will connect of two Sessions first commencing on the first Monday of Septem r, the swond on the first Musiay of February the Academie Your will show with a public distrib tion of premiums and honors about the 20th of Jan

TERMS PER SESSION. PAYABLE IN ABSOLUT. For Bonel and Tultion, \$65, \$70, \$75, and \$10, and citing to the department of the pupils. EXTRA CHARGES.

Latin and Modern Lausunges, each. maic on Panor attempt at Profitted a Charges at the st. and E. no

charges. Roard, Wathing, &c., during vacation, \$25,000. GENERAL REGULATIONS. No deduction will be made for absence or with awal, and on explainment by fillness or drops and. Pupils will be chirr of from the date on which the

cording to the Department.

ter E-arder- toust be provided with six changes of others suitable for the s-ason, six table-myskin contenue without or the second six table implements of contenue without for the second six table implements and reason that table implements and reason that and reason the said table, and all measurer articles for the toolet. The University Magnetia blue dress for where the mineral streets for every day made of a "articular three released materialistic were an bosnet. Hate, the style of the reason.

The Aradiany will not be that the system of farm laby an article of clathing or peaker money to their own discretion. Such mineral streets are possible with not be also at a spend peaker manny it their own discretion. Such mineral streets are provided with the Superior of the Aradiany.

To prevent improper correspondence, all there we want and sent are subject as the person of the first provided at sent are subject as the person of the first provided at resistant provided as resistant provided as resistant provided as resistant provided as the sent of the Superior of the Aradians.

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To preven loss of time and interruption of the extreme during the substantial pour. sor guardians wishing to place their children syrept Sanday, or further particulars application may be made be Mether Superior of the Academy, or to the Ri JAMES WHEELD. is a lettern to be addressed to the Mother

500 Mules Wanted! WANTED, IMMEDIATELY are old and from fruction to fiction hands high. cot, or at 72 Public Square,

Situation Wanted. A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUNTY by School, as Teacher of the Regish branches, desired by a fady in Kentucky, who would like to Address Box 777, Lonswille, Ky., or St. B. M., stiville, Toun.

43 A satisfactory letter from Rev. J. J. Honder, stuction, Ey

Coopers Wanted. I WENTY GOOD COOPERS CAN GET CONSTANT Employment during the Fatt and Winter, on ght work. ht work.

WANTED, TAN OR STETERN ABLE BOD-

For particulars, apply to Cot. Mynnen's Head arriors, or in Componentic Hardingville Pike, near is Positionizer; CAPT. A. E. BUSH, augli-ir Communicing 4th Inc. Battery.

TOBACCO and BOTTLES. 50 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO; 50 For sale by PAYNE, JAMES & CO., 22 South Market Street.

500 Horses Wanted! FOR CAVALRY SERVICE. FIVE HUNDRED GOOD HARRES, RETWEEN four and elebit years old, and between affices and extens frame big is, are caused immediately for CAYALEY SERVICE, for chiral committee page If he paids: Apply to start, H. S. LAMB, on Yine Steed too Mrs. P. H. revilence. wentle if

COAL! COAL!! THE ENDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGE pents for targe consignments of the first quality to the best quality to the best of the best quality to the best property of the best for anticitys. W. D. DUE MY, Agent, Corner Briefl and High Streets,

One Hundred Dollars Reward! IN FERRUARY LAST I HAD TWO NEGRO MEN to ron away on a best from Charleville, by the cross of Fortmann Rabman. Said boys left Clark the a few days aboy the Fartersi troops both power

Entropy is about a feet, and weights 100 or 170 security and is the or 24 years out, and of dark commercial and a feet of 24 years out, and of dark commercial and a feet of the feet of the pounds, and a feet of 27 or 27 years self. While they were branch to out and they can be they care in feet of the Modell's devices.

Left give the above Remark to out one if they will bring them to be the City of Master Care. Nucleother, Wood, Auditor 5th, 1802, AMERICAN

> NEGRO FOR HIRE. NACHTHAN, ASSESS OF THEY

I HAVE A NUMBER ONE NEGRO MAN I WISH I to fille in this only by the manth; Any cas withing to hire one shunter of me at No. 20. Migh Street, of to my brother. Do July L. Charles Street. avgr-2w WILLIAM S. GHEATHAM.

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